

Lecture 2

Analog-to-Digital Converters

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Outline

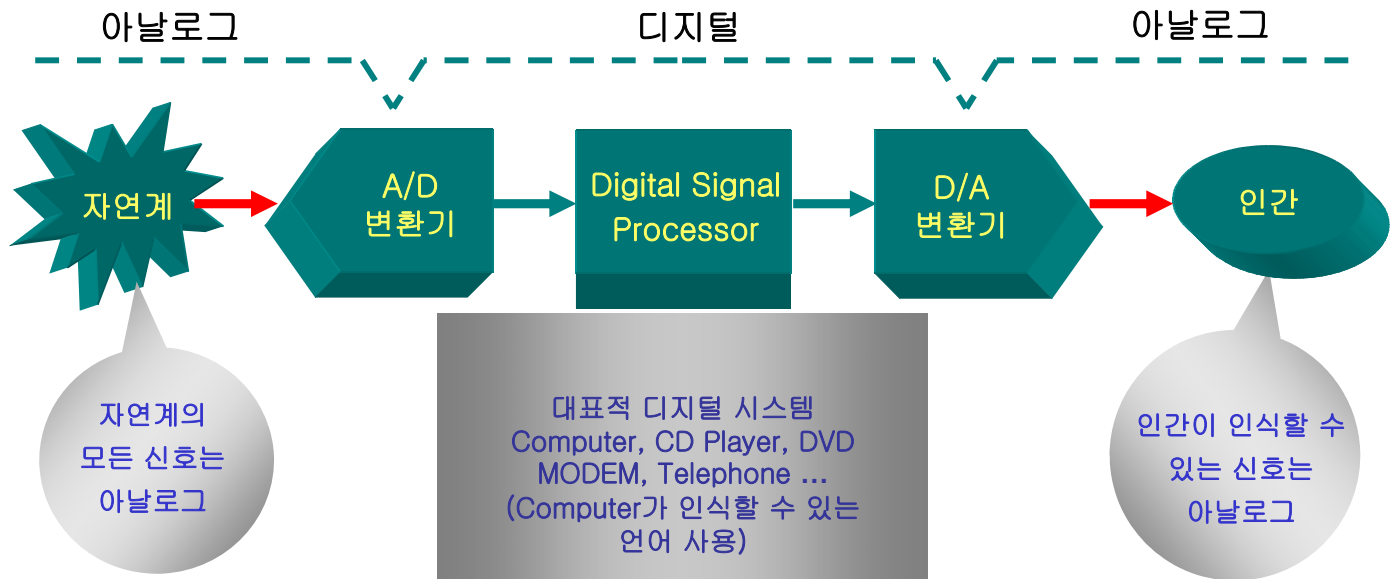
- **ADC Necessity**
- **FLASH ADC**
- **Pipeline ADC**
- **Op-amp necessity**
- **Amplifier necessity**

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Analog-to-Digital Converter



디지털 처리 기술의 장점을 이용하기 위해서는 자연계의 아날로그 입력을 디지털 신호로 변환하는 **A/D 변환기**와 신호 처리후 디지털 출력을 아날로그 신호로 변환하는 **D/A 변환기** 등의 interface 회로가 반드시 필요

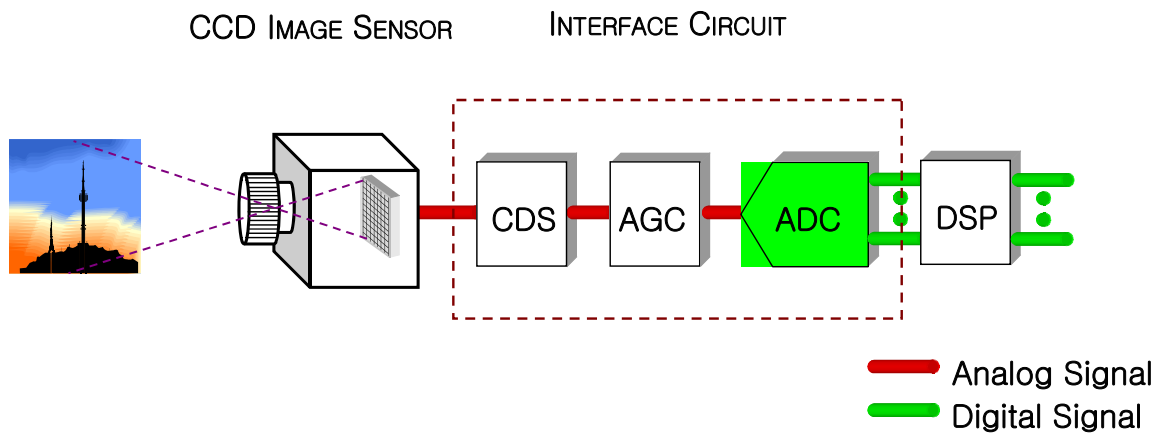
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ADC Application

■ Image Processing (Scanner, Camcorder, Digital Camera, etc)

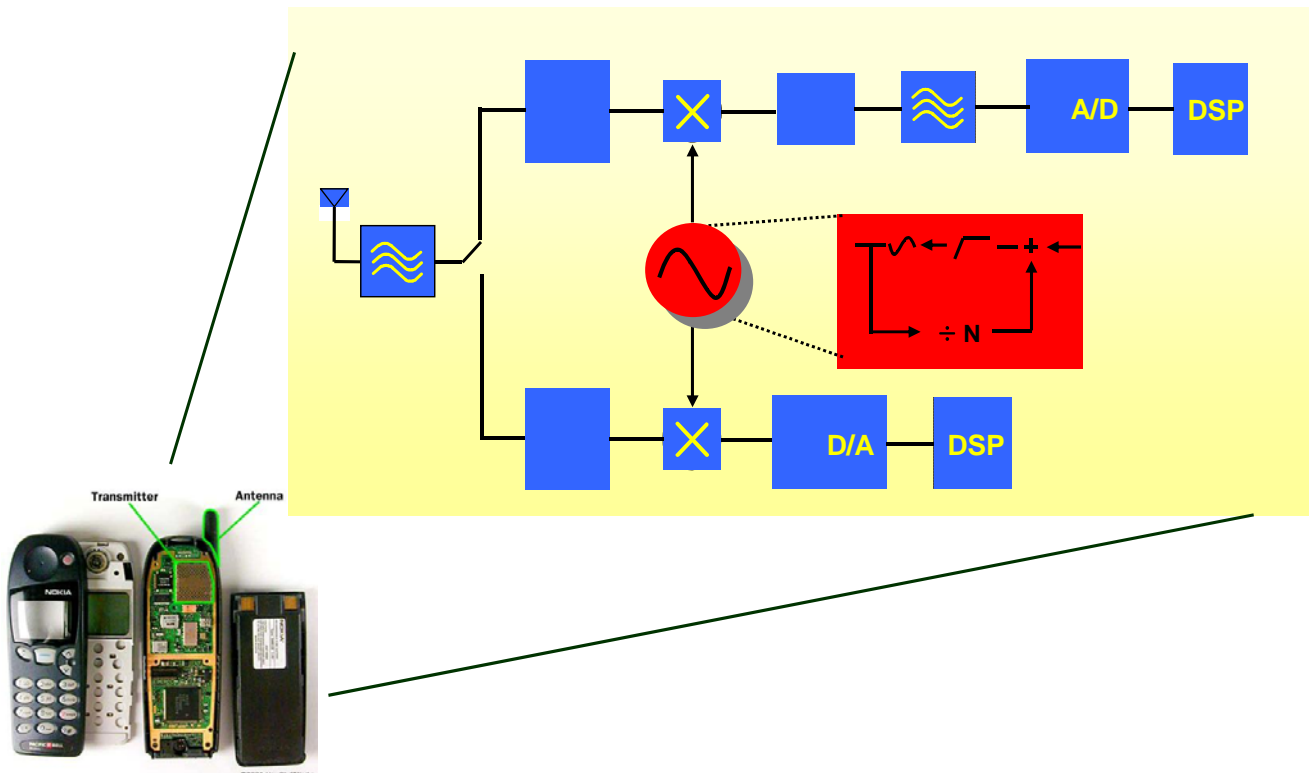


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Cellular Phone

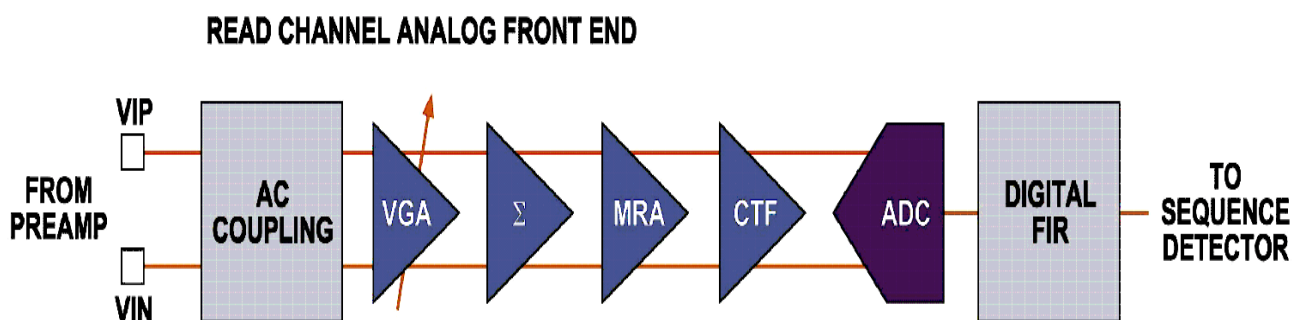


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Hard-disk



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ADC Basics

What is the digital value of 5 ?

To answer this question, additional information must be given.

minimum and maximum voltage levels (range/FS)
the number of bits (resolution)

Range	The number of bits	Digital value
0~100[V]	2bits	
0~7[V]	3bits	

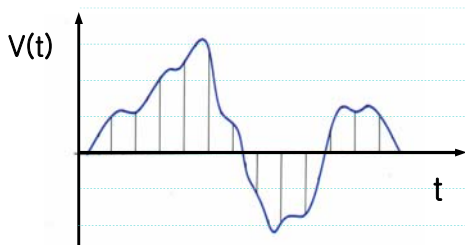
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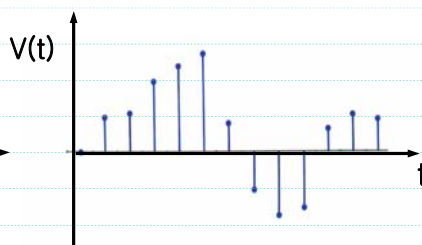
Time-Varying Signals

Analog Signal
 $X_a(t)$



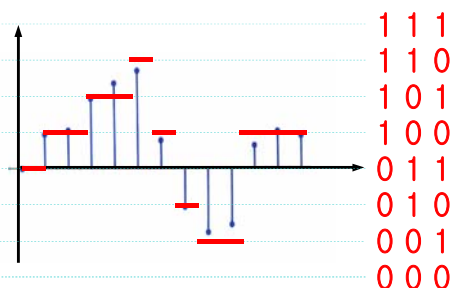
Continuous-Time Analog

Sampled Analog Signal
 $X_a[nT]$



Discrete-Time Analog

Digital Signal
 $X_D[nT]$

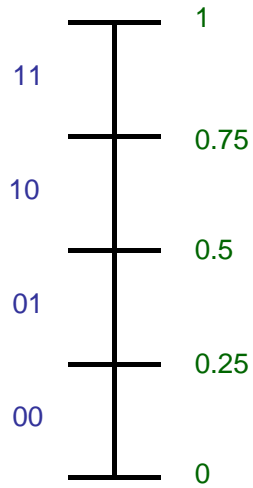


Discrete-Time Digital

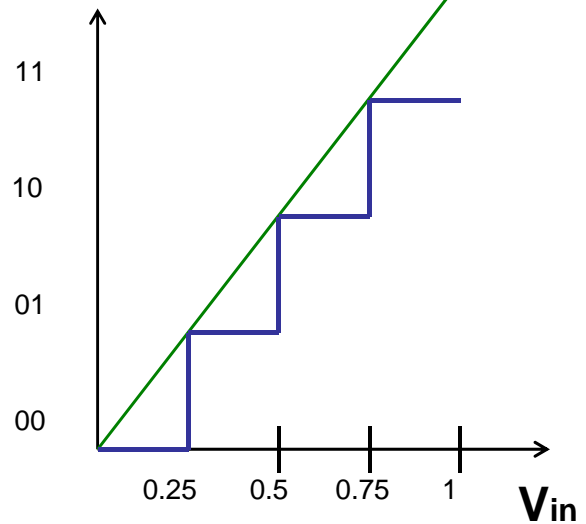
Sample & Hold

Basic Parameters

Code Analog value



Code



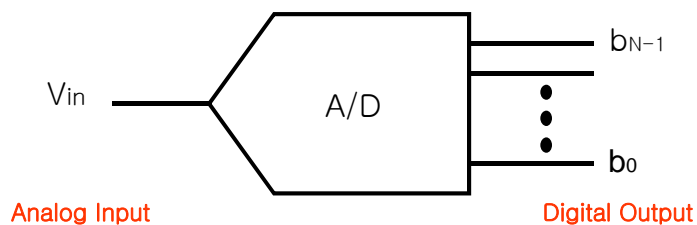
FS (Ref), Resolution, MSB, LSB, Sampling Rate

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Data Converter Background



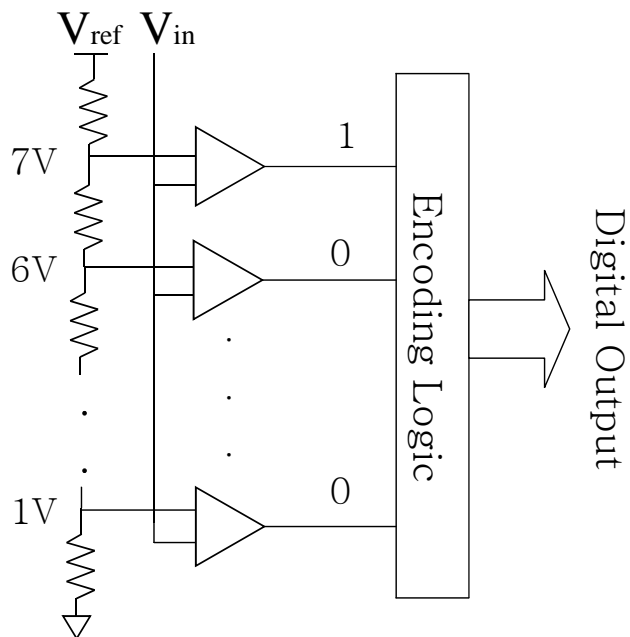
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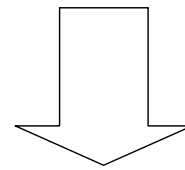
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FLASH Architecture

Consider the simplest case : range[0V, 8V] with 3bits

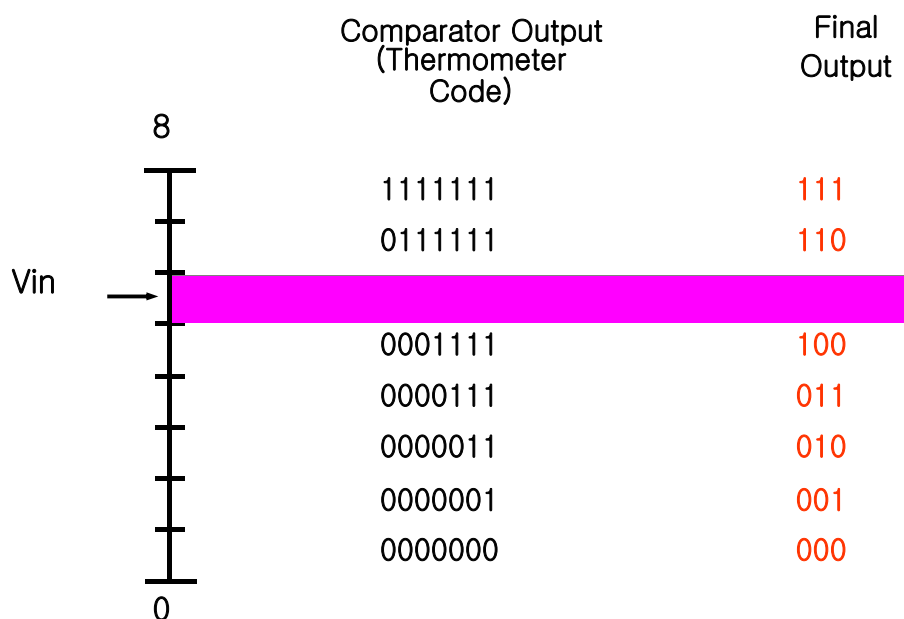


$V_{in} = 6.5V$

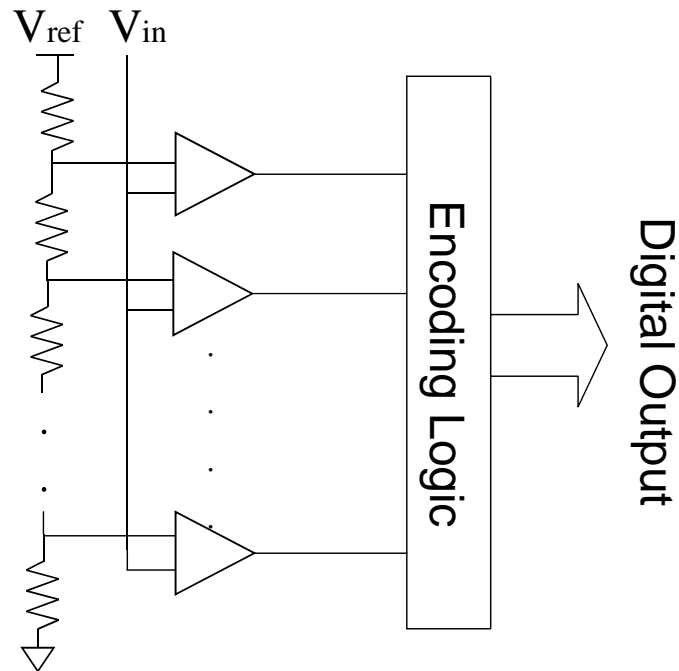


Digital Output = ?

FLASH Example



FLASH ADCs



Complexity increases exponentially with resolution !

Division Method

Consider the simplest case : range[0V, 8V] with 3bits
In this case, reference voltage should be 4V.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 4 \overline{) 6.5} \\ \underline{4} \\ \end{array}$$

2.5

First stage

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 4 \overline{) 5.0} \\ \underline{4} \\ \end{array}$$

1.0

Second stage

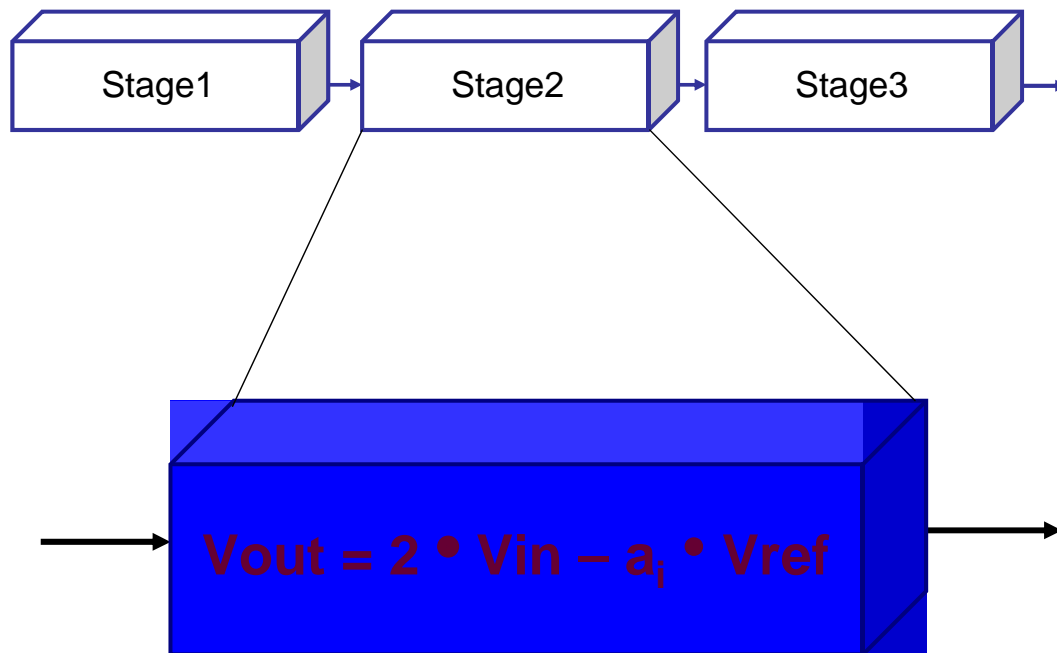
$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 4 \overline{) 2.0} \\ \underline{0} \\ \end{array}$$

2.0

third stage

Therefore 6.5V is converted into the digital value of _____ !

Pipelined ADC Architecture



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How to Realize Pipelined ADC

To realize precise pipelined ADCs, we have to realize three operations precisely.

1. Comparator
2. Multiplier by two
3. Subtractor

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Necessity of Gain Elements

Pipelined ADC requires x2 Circuit.

Audio and RF signals must be amplified.

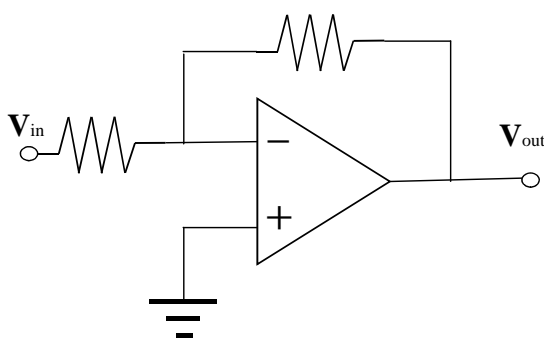
Comparator needs amplifier.

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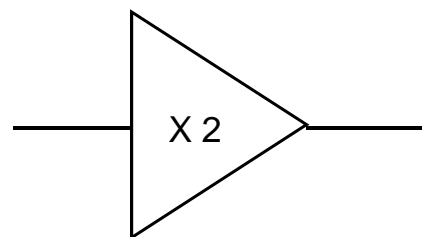
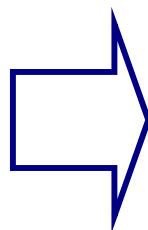
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How to design multiply-by-2



Inverting amplifier
with Op-amp



Why not just x2 ?

Either way, we need a gain element .

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A/D 변환기 (ADC) 의 응용 분야 및 사양

■ 응용 분야 :

- 개인 휴대용 통신 기기, 고속 디지털 통신망, HDTV, 디지털 캠코더, DVD, LCD 모니터, 컬러 스캐너 등 제반 시스템 I.C. 분야
- 최근 상용 전자 제품들의 성능이 크게 향상됨에 따라 고속도, 고해상도 및 특히 저전력 A/D 변환기에 대한 요구가 급속히 증가

■ 응용 분야에 따른 A/D 변환기 사양 (예) :

응 용 분 야	해 상 도 (bits)	속 도 (Sampling Frequency)
Modem	8 - 10	64 KHz
Digital Audio	16	44.1 KHz
HDTV, 통신	10 - 16	1 - 100 MHz
DVD	8 - 9	104 MHz
LCD	8	205 MHz

A/D 변환기 (ADC) Applications

